

IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL HAROLD  
E. SHEAR

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 1999*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sorrow following the passing of Admiral Harold E. Shear of Groton, Connecticut on February 1, 1999. Admiral Shear served his country in the United States Navy for more than four decades and helped to create the modern ballistic missile submarine force which serves as an indispensable element of our national defense.

At age 10, Harold Shear began his long career at sea by working on his step-father's fishing boat. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1938. His class of midshipmen graduated five months early due to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. After a brief tour aboard a surface ship, Harold Shear joined the submarine service. Over the course of the next twenty five years, he was promoted through the chain of command in the submarine force. He served as commanding officer of the diesel-powered submarine U.S.S. *Becuna* (SS 319) and the nuclear ballistic missile sub U.S.S. *Patrick Henry* (SSBN 599). During the Cuban missile crisis Harold Shear served as ballistic missile submarine officer on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he ensured that our force was mobilized quickly in order to demonstrate to the Russians that the United States was prepared to take all steps necessary to remove offensive nuclear weapons from the island.

In 1967, Harold Shear was promoted to Rear Admiral. Throughout the early 1970s he served in a series of high-level Naval positions, including commander-in-chief of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. In 1975, Admiral Shear was appointed Vice Chief of Naval Operations—the second highest ranking Navy officer in the nation. In his final assignment, Admiral Shear served as commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in southern Europe. He retired from the Navy in 1980.

Admiral Harold Shear served his country with honor and distinction in the Navy for more than forty years. However, he continued to serve his community well after retirement. He played a crucial role in an effort joined by many across southeastern Connecticut to revitalize the port of New London. Admiral Shear worked closely with me and others to convince the Navy to transfer State Pier to Connecticut. Then, he pushed the State to rebuild it and convert it into an international commercial center. Thanks to Admiral Shear's dedication, the Pier today is busy with activity as goods from across Connecticut and New England are loaded onto ships bound for destinations across the globe.

Mr. Speaker, Admiral Harold Shear was an American hero. He defended this nation during some of the darkest hours of our history. He was one of the architects and chief strategists of the modern ballistic missile submarine force. He was an advocate for maritime trade. Having been awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry in action and Navy Distinguished Service Medal with Gold Star along with many other honors, it is entirely fitting that Admiral Shear will be buried with other great Americans in Arlington National Cemetery.

The nation says goodbye to a great leader while southeastern Connecticut bids farewell to friend and neighbor.

**THE WAGE GAP**

**HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 1999*

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I call upon this Congress to address a major concern of single mothers, working women and working families. The wage gap in America between men and women has been overlooked for far too long.

While women in America have made great strides in the workplace, on average, they earn only 75 cents to a man's dollar.

This issue goes beyond simply ensuring what is equal and right, and has long-lasting economic impacts on our society. While more and more women have become the primary source of family income, the total amount of wages women lost last year due to pay inequity was over \$130 billion.

Single mothers and working families realize the entire family would be better off if women were being paid what they are worth and have rightly earned.

This Congress can continue the commitment to equality by removing the economic barriers which hinder too many women and their families.

That is why I have decided to co-sponsor the "Paycheck Fairness Act", sponsored by Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro. I urge all members of the Congress, and all my fellow Americans to recognize and address this very serious issue.

**HONESTY IN BUDGETING ACT**

**HON. ADAM SMITH**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 1999*

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Honesty in Budgeting Act." This is an important bill that I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting.

Right now, the public and elected officials alike are confused about our federal budget. Both President Clinton and the Republican Congressional leadership said we had a budget surplus last year, but the national debt still increased. The public asked, how could we have a surplus but still increase the debt? That is a good question.

The answer is that we didn't really have a surplus last year. We had a \$29 billion deficit in the budget, and a \$99 billion Social Security trust fund surplus. Politicians who wanted to make the numbers seem better than they were ignored those numbers and focused on the "unified" budget surplus of \$70 billion, misleading the American people into thinking that we had extra money in our budget.

The Honesty in Budgeting Act does several things to help remedy that problem. First of all, it simply expresses the sense of the House that all of us in Congress and those in the White House should stop misleading the public and instead talk about the real budget num-

bers—the on-budget numbers. Second, it reinforces Social Security's off-budget status. Finally, it directs the official budgeting agencies of the government, the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget, to stop including Social Security trust funds in its report to Congress and the American public. This is important because while we have previously taken Social Security off-budget, too many elected officials still talk and act like nothing's changed. Eliminating the trust funds figures from the official reports of the CBO and OMB will force Congress to focus on the real budget numbers and stop masking budget deficits with the Social Security trust fund.

I believe that the Honesty in Budgeting Act is particularly important as we now enter an era of surpluses. Latest economic projections indicate substantial budget surpluses as early as this year. These surpluses are non-Social Security surpluses, which is great news. But as we start talking about how to use those surpluses, whether it is to cut taxes, increase investment in education or defense or to pay down the national debt, we must start the debate with honesty. We must set aside all of the Social Security trust fund surpluses for what it is obligated—Social Security—and then have a national discussion about what we should do with any additional surpluses.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. BILL LUTHER**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 1999*

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family commitment I missed rollcall votes Nos. 7 and 8. Please let the RECORD show that on House Vote 7, H.R. 68, the Small Business Investment Company Technical Corrections Act, I would have voted "aye." On House Vote 8, H.R. 432, the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center, I would have voted "aye."

**INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS' PRIVACY ACT OF 1999**

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 3, 1999*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the American Financial Institutions' Privacy Act of 1999.

This legislation delays the "Know Your Customer" regulations proposed by the federal banking agencies until authorized by Congress, thereby protecting the privacy rights of American citizens which would otherwise be infringed by these regulations.

In addition, this bill requires agencies to complete a comprehensive study on various economic and privacy issues, which would be submitted to the United States Congress for its review and consent. Only by congressional authorization, will additional "Know Your Customer" regulations be permitted to go into effect.

America's strength has always derived from economic freedom; yet modern America is replete with proposed laws and regulations designed to make this country anything but free.